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TRIBUTES

71.2004.085.02133

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Tributes to

Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources providing testimonials lauding the 16th President of the United States

Surnames beginning with

V

From the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

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Vail, A. L.

The Fame of Lincoln

BY A. L. VAIL

In the years between the Administrations of Washington and Lincoln America had become the beacon of liberty and equity for the whole world in spite of the inconsistency of slavery which is maintained within itself. Toward this beacon the eyes of the oppressed and the aspiring of all lands were turned. Not only did the people of other lands seek this land for residence, but equally and more and more they sought it for guidance and encouragement toward freedom and equity. By 1860 America had become the supreme national instrument of God for the peace of the world and the realization of the unity of the human race. If America therefore had then been dismembered, peace and unity, freedom and equity would have been flung backward with a shock and a disaster beyond our estimation. Through the establishment of a nation that had slavery as its corner stone, and not as a tolerated inconsistency, a horrified paralysis would have smitten awakening freedom and unity everywhere. We cannot adequately conceive what the success of the Southern Confederacy would have accomplished as a blow in the face of upward looking humanity everywhere.

FEBRUARY 12, 1931

Central in the struggle to preserve the Union and to perfect freedom, stands Abraham Lincoln. In all probability he will be recognized as the pivotal and peerless man in the progress of humanity toward freedom, unity and peace.

The personal fame of Lincoln will also keep pace with that of his historical deeds. It might have been otherwise. He might have done what he did for Union and freedom with the personality of Napoleon. He might have done it without telling a little story, without pardoning a deserter, without serving a sick soldier, without comforting a sorrowing widow, without moaning, "Why has God put me here?" without weeping before men because of the slaughter of his country's soldiers, and without caring for sorrows of the multitude. He might. But if he had been a Napoleon in these particulars he would not have won the place in the American and universal heart that he now holds and will more and more hold. Love rules the aggregates of destiny as surely as in the daily experience of individuals. As the long oppressed peoples rise into power they will love Lincoln, not merely as a great historical character, but as a man filled with and crowned by simplicity, sincerity, a homely wisdom and a courageous conscience, and above all, just plain, every day, old fashioned kind heartedness; an old fashion that will never go out of fashion while humanity remains itself.

Van Allen, Jennie

THE STORY OF LINCOLN

ARRANGED BY JENNIE VAN ALLEN

As a man maketh a mosaic out of many precious stones and as a woman weaveth many gorgeous colors into a tapestry, so have I garnered the thoughts of many men who have honored the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator. Lo, I give to the world of literature something more marvelous than a mosaic, something more priceless than the work of the loom.

The throbbing words were born in the minds of many men. They were uttered by the silver tongues of many orators. They were written in letters of fire by hands that long ago moldered to dust. Every line came hot from the lips and pens of men who coined immortal phrases and cast them into the great melting pot where they float like apples of gold in caldrons of wine.

This is what men have said of Abraham Lincoln.

"God took red clay and made a man" who "never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom"—a "man who was a new Moses," "who was born in a little cabin in Kentucky of parents who could scarcely read." "A man who was not a scholar," but who "had a giant intellect" and "was educated by his responsibilities." "His college was that which man attends who gets up at daylight to hoe corn and sits up at night to read beside a burning knot."

"God took red clay and made a man" "who was not a soldier" "but had the military judgment" and "was the greatest general in the Civil War," for "he was a born leader of men," "an expounder of a campaign" and a "master of the art and science of war."

"God took red clay and made a man" "who was not an orator" but "had the intellectual faculty" to "surpass all orators in eloquence" and possessed "wonderful skill in political debate"—"a man who was master of the philosophy of statesmanship" and "surpassed all statesmen in foresight and the most ambitious in fame."

"God took red clay and made a man" who "had a clear perception of his duties" and a "singularly perfect education concerning the practical affairs of life." A man "in whose ardent nature were fused the virtues of the Puritan and the Cavalier and in the depth of whose great soul the faults of both were lost." A "man who was emphatically a great citizen" and "the most perfect ruler the world has ever seen," for "he saved his country," "emancipated a race" and "is the gentlest memory of our world."

BELIEVED IN MEN

"Abraham Lincoln knew what chord to strike and he was not afraid to strike it." "He was severe with himself, but lenient with others" and "with him men were neither great nor small"—"they were either right or wrong." "He lifted up the lowly," for "he knew that God must love the plain people, because he made so many." "His sense of justice," his clear understanding of men and his belief in the divinity of their rights fastened him to the hearts of the people and taught them to keep time to the music of his heart."

"Abraham Lincoln knew, as Cabinets and Congress did not know, the sentiments of the plain people of the North, that beyond everything else they loved the Union." "He had the pulses of 20,000,000 throbbing in his heart and the thoughts of their minds were articulated by his tongue." Therefore, "he would only move when the electric current connecting his heart and brain with every fireside brought the tidings that they were ready for another advance along the lines of revolutionary action that would preserve the Union."

"He was the leader and master," but "he had sublime faith in the people" and "believing in the power of divine sentiment, he submitted his plans and purposes" and "clung fast to the hands of the people and took them all into his confidence." "He was not hedged in by the pomp of place nor the ceremonials of high office" and "this nearness united public opinion" so that during his "three years' stormy administration he stood firm in the confidence of the people."

"Public opinion was ripe when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation." "The North clamored for it—deputation after deputation—appealed to him to proclaim the abolition of slavery." "But he was a patient student of the Constitution of the United States" and he waited "with untiring judgment until the time came for it to be the beginning of the end, which proves him to be intellectually the greatest of all rulers."

KEYNOTE OF CHARACTER

"Years before Abraham Lincoln was called to the Presidency he knew the country could not continue half-slave and half-free. It was written in the stars, it must be all free or all slave." "The contest was inevitable" and all through the terrible struggle "Lincoln was loyal to the thought of the supremacy of the United States," which he believed should be "the first and last duty of every American citizen, higher than personal consideration and superior to sectional considerations."

"Abraham Lincoln was as patient as Destiny, whose undecipherable heirographs were deeply graven upon his tragic face." "He was a heroic figure in a heroic epoch." "He was dismayed at nothing" and "was never diverted from the path of duty." "Neither was he appalled by disaster nor elated by success," but "displayed courage in danger, fortitude in adversity and faith in the future." "He had the quality of character that inspired confidence in the time of a crisis" and he impressed the world "as a man of fine fiber," possessing "a brain of superior power" supplemented by "boundless patience" and "broadest sympathies." "He was the most generous and magnanimous of men, devoid of self-esteem" and "his advice was always wise, judicious and timely."

Abraham Lincoln "had many admirable qualities, but the greatest thing was that he succeeded." "The Declaration of Independence is the Genesis of American Liberty, but the gospel of its New Testament was written by Abraham Lincoln in the Emancipation Proclamation." "The Civil War ended under his rule" and "nothing in history compares with his achievement in putting down a rebellion where 12,000,000 people fought to the death for their ideals." "He attained results because he believed eternal justice demanded them."

Abraham Lincoln "had a comprehensive and judicial mind" and "having no illusions," "his reasoning was based on actual facts in which he saw the essence." And having the ability to see the essential things "he attended to it." "His fidelity to the true, the right and the good gained not only applause, but love," for "he had the greatness of goodness and the goodness of greatness" and possessed the power to "enforce the doctrine of mercy and charity."

SERVICE TO COUNTRY

Abraham Lincoln "was a child of nature" who during his boyhood "read no other book than the Bible." "He became President of the United States, not because he served in the Legislature, for he was nobody there. Or because he was in Congress, for he was unknown there. Not because he was a lawyer, for he had only a State reputation. But he became President because of the stump and the platform. People knew that a great soul, a great mind, a great man, who ought to be a leader of men, had spoken to them." They knew "he was a man worthy to carry the torch" and, therefore, the nation raised him to the Presidency of the republic." "He rewarded their confidence by consecrating his life to the restoration of his distracted country, by saving the Union and emancipating 3,000,000 slaves."

"The Ohio River separated two opposing peoples. The bitterness of a century of controversy is well-nigh gone. The Union is stronger and safer because it stood the shock of battle. A hundred million people stand in a place so high among nations that they can command everything that is right, by the dignity of their position." "We are an independent people with half a continent as our heritage, but our debt to Abraham Lincoln lifts us up toward things higher and nobler than material prosperity."

A slave has said of Abraham Lincoln: "For fifty years I was a chattel. But on the 1st of January, 1863, Abraham Lincoln made me a man."

THE DEATH OF LINCOLN

"When Abraham Lincoln died he was the most absolute ruler in Christendom," but "he carried himself like the humblest of men." "Never did such a multitude of men shed tears for the death of anyone they had never seen. Never a funeral panegyric so eloquent as the silent look expressed by strang-

ers when they met." "They had lost a kinsman" and "the loss was a personal grief."

"Lincoln was the mainstay of the Union," but "the southern people knew not how much of hope for them, how much of helpfulness in their hour of sorest need lay buried in the coffin of Abraham Lincoln." "In the long, humiliating years of reconstruction he would have gone further than any man in the North in forgiveness to his foes." "As a man of moderation he would have exercised the constraining power of magnanimity" which would have been "the sweetest guerdon of his endeavor and triumph."

HIS TITLES

"Father Abraham," the tender title given him by the soldiers for his care of men in the field.

The black man in slavery called him "The Israel of our country" and "Freedom's Great High Priest."

"Washington was the Father of Our Country."

"Lincoln was the Savior of Our Country."

"He had absolute power, but he never abused except on the side of mercy." "He raised his hands, not to strike, but in benediction, and he knew no fear but the fear of doing wrong."

"He made the Declaration of Independence a glorious fulfillment." "His crowning glory and the greatest executive act in American history was his immortal Emancipation Proclamation."

Abraham Lincoln "stands alone."

Abraham Lincoln was "the greatest man of his time."

Abraham Lincoln "was especially approved by God for the work He gave him to do."

"The life of Abraham Lincoln stands transfigured by his deeds."

Vance, Helen Williams

By HELEN WILLIAMS VANCE.

Written and illustrated expressly for the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT. St Louis
2-12-28

"Here was a man to hold against the world,
A man to match the mountains and the sea."

ONE of the finest tributes ever written in commemoration of the great Emancipator is set forth in Edwin Markham's poem, "Lincoln, the Man of the People," of which the quotation above is a part. It speaks of his simplicity and nobility of nature, his courage and unfailing good humor, his love of humanity.

Nancy Hanks, his mother, laid the foundation for his life of service when she instilled in him the importance of good books, especially the Scriptures. He was a student of the Bible always. She died when little Abe was 8 years old, and later, Thomas Lincoln, his father remarried. His stepmother was a woman of strong character and high principles, and she, too, got books for the boy and encouraged him in his studies.

Lincoln spent his early years in the hardest kind of manual labor, as a farmer, forester and woodsman. Then his lot in life changed somewhat and he became a merchant, and following this he went seriously into the study of law, his lifelong ambition, and was admitted to the bar.

When he was 33 years of age he married Miss Mary Todd who was his opposite in nearly every way. She was of fair complexion, bright blue eyes, and had smooth, light brown hair. She was witty, accomplished and vivacious, fond of dancing and very ambitious socially. One historian speaks of her thus: "She was an excellent judge of human nature, a better reader of men's motives than her husband and quick to detect those who had designs upon or sought to use him. She was, in a good sense, a stimulant . . . she strove in every way to promote his fortunes, to keep him moving, and thereby win the world's applause."

Carl Sandburg speaks of her sympathetically in his work, "The Unfathomed Lincoln." He says, in part: "She had borne four children for the man she had chosen for a husband at a time when she had a wide range of choices, when an elegant marriage in her own class had been planned for her. She had chosen one of the loneliest, strangest men in the world—for a husband. She had chosen him deliberately, calling him back over and again. * * * She sewed for herself and her children, * * * read and spoke French, keeping on with her studies."

Like all really big natures, Lincoln was very fond of little children and tiny animals. He took great delight in his own babies and the death of one of his little sons had a saddening effect for many, many years.

His public life, with its disappointments and cares, is reflected in the change in his photographed face from year to year. He was essentially a man of sorrows, although noted for his keen sense of humor and unfailing fund of stories. Never a popular man, while he was beloved by many, he was also hated, and his untimely end brought the country to a realization of his greatness. Some say he had premonitions of his assassination, but Markham's poem expresses the fall of this tender, tragic personality as prose never could:

"And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky."

Van Dellen, Dr. Theodore R.

Lincoln's Birth Primitive, But Worked, Doctor Muses

By DR. THEODORE R. VAN DELLEN

It was 142 years ago today that Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, under the same insanitary conditions that the greater part of the human race had come into the world up to that time. This is not so remarkable considering that childbirth is a natural phenomenon.

The Lincolns were living on the Sinking Spring farm, four miles from Hodgenville, in Hardin county. They owned poultry and live stock and their log cabin lacked luxuries but was not uncomfortable. Lincoln's father had consulted a Dr. Daniel B. Potter on several occasions but called the local midwife to attend the confinement. After all, midwifery was popular in those days and the country doctors were not too enthusiastic about obstetrics because it kept them out of contact with their homes and other patients for many hours and sometimes days.

There is no exact record of who was present in the log cabin except that neighbors and relatives usually helped on such occasions. They kept the fire going, made the necessary hot water, and prepared to care for the newcomer. With the help of these women and their crude obstetrical instruments, one of our most famous Presidents came into the world.

Folklore also has it that a neighbor, Isom Enlow, saved the life of baby Abraham. This man "happened by" and noticed that the infant's face was blue with cold. He rubbed the baby with his hands and poured some melted turkey fat, which he carried to oil his gun, into the baby's mouth.

Lincoln's birth is not unusual considering the era. Most deliveries took place at home because hospitals were few and far between. Even though one were available, the home was preferred because of convenience and the fact that there was less danger of developing childbed (puerperal) fever. However, the mortality rate was high because little could be done if the birth deviated from normal. The midwife was in no position to cope

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DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1951

Vandenberg, Sen. Arthur of Mich.

Detroit Times
Sunday, February 11, 1940

New Deal Hit, Lincoln Praised By Vandenberg

Calls on Americans to Use Pattern of Great Emancipator

International News Service Wire

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 10.—Using the standard of Abraham Lincoln as a springboard from which to castigate the New Deal and President Roosevelt, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan tonight predicted a Republican victory in 1940 and declared the American people are "tired of life on a flying trapeze."

Speaking before a Republican Lincoln birthday rally here, the senator, considered a presidential possibility, flayed the administration and promised a Republican regime will be dedicated to "the single job of saving America."

As a preliminary, Vandenberg eulogized Lincoln as "the supreme personification of the spirit of democracy in its finest faith and truest form."

He said:

'Our Pattern'

"He was the first Republican President of the United States. Four years later, still running as a Republican, he was the first coalition President, uniting behind him all like-thinkers, regardless of party affiliations, who put the welfare of their nation ahead of every other hope.

"And there, my fellow citizens, is the pattern for us in 1940. It is our Lincoln heritage. It is our Lincoln admonition. Once more America is at the crossroads. Once more a critical hour of tremendous decision impends.

"It is the responsibility of Lincoln's party to save the American system of free enterprise and free men under the renewed spirit of constitutional democracy, and to recapture prosperity for our whole people under a government restored to sanity and solvency."

Common Ground

Bidding for the support of dissident New Dealers, and striking at the third term movement, Vandenberg said the GOP:

"Must strive to create common ground upon which all like thinkers may unite to produce an administration for all Americans in which a pre-pledged, one-term president is manifestiy free of all incentive but the one and single job of saving America."

Vandenberg summed it up as "government by executive decree," but, turning to future prospects for a change, said:

"When Roosevelt and the New Deal coilide with Jefferson and the Constitution, we stand with Jefferson—and so wili a majority of the American peopie next November."

A third presidential term, he said, is a logical desire for New Deal zealots, adding:

"It fits their dynastic picture perfectly. So would a fourth or fifth. Elections are but an annoying and needless interlude."

People to Umpire

In the most biting passage of his address, he declared:

"Next November the American people wili umpire this dispute—this fundamentai difference between two philosophies of government and life. There is no doubt in my mind what they wiil say. They are tired of life on a flying trapeze. They are tired of experiments that never end and patent medicines that never cure.

"The American electorate, fed up with eight years of synthetic socialism, wiil commission the party of Lincoln to this healing task."

Among his "specifications" for such a task, Vandenberg listed:

"Stop the hymns of hate which dynamite us into devastating factions. Stop the Houdini business of deliberate deficit-spending and admit that thrift is more prudent than debt. Maintain reasonable relief for all deserving citizens still victimized by the needlessly prolonged depression. Stay out of war. Quarantine the third termites. Then watch the country boom."

Van Zandt, James E.

Congressional Record
February 16, 1953

Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-three Lincoln Day Address

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 16, 1953

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege and pleasure to deliver the principal address at a series of annual Lincoln Day dinners in West Virginia,

Pennsylvania, and New Jersey during the past week.

The enthusiasm and spirit manifested this year by those in attendance at these annual Lincoln Day dinners reveal the fact that the Republican Party is not content to rest on its laurels, but has resolved to give its active support to the Eisenhower administration in its determination to lead this Nation out of the wilderness of despair created by corruption in Government, reckless spending, and the crushing burden of high taxes.

My schedule of speaking engagements included Indiana, Pa., where on February 12, I delivered the following address at the annual Lincoln Day dinner sponsored by the Indiana Council of Republican women:

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE LINCOLN DAY ADDRESS

Ladies and gentlemen, with the Republican Party in complete control of the National Government for the first time in 20 years, it is a double honor for me to be here tonight and join you in honoring the memory of the immortal Lincoln, and to help you celebrate the greatest victory ever achieved by the Republican Party.

I am grateful to you for your kind invitation that has made possible my attendance here this evening.

Last fall the American people, by their ballots, elected a Republican President and a Republican Congress, thus completely repudiating the so-called New Deal-Fair Deal regimes of Roosevelt and Truman, that for 20 years had a stranglehold on the economic life of this Nation.

Yes; the American people revealed in unmistakable language, that they had enough of the boondoggling, waste, and corruption that have characterized official Washington since the advent of the New Deal in 1932.

The American people, by their votes on November 4, 1952, fulfilled their desire to recall from 20 years of political exile, the party of Abraham Lincoln, whose memory we honor here tonight.

As we pay a loving tribute to the Great Emancipator, let us be mindful of his sterling character and let us meditate on some of the reasons why men, women, and children the world over, regard the 16th President of the United States as one of the greatest men in history.

The immortal Lincoln was born in dire poverty.

He elevated himself, slowly and painfully, through his own efforts, to the highest office in the land. Hence, he became the living smybol of attaining the highest pinnacle of success, through the opportunities of a free nation.

Lincoln was full of complexities. He was racked and torn from within and without. But he was more attuned to the disturbed period in which he lived, than were the lesser men who surrounded him. He was more truly the champion of all the people than were his associates. They lacked his vision; therefore, in their frustration, they were brutally bitter in their criticism of him.

Through it all, however, Abraham Lincoln retained the qualities which are the real attributes of a great man.

Abraham Lincoln was a deeply religious man and sought divine guidance through many fervent prapers direct from the heart. Therefore, he was truly a humble man.

Abraham Lincoln was utterly simple in integrity, benevolence, and fundamental goodness. Therefore, he was both honest and humane.

Above all, Abraham Lincoln possessed the courage of his conviction that peoples divided cannot survive. If he were alive today, he would no doubt apply that same conviction to the free and the enslaved peoples of the world, because his influence still inspires the courage and fortitude of free men.

It was 92 years ago when the first President representing the newly formed Republican Party took office. That was in 1861. The new Republican President was Abraham Lincoln.

It is interesting to observe that Abraham Lincoln in 1861 and Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953 have expressed themselves on parallel problems. There are many similarities linking these two periods in American history—even though they are 92 years apart.

The big issue in 1861 was freedom or slavery of a minority group in America, and upon that issue—rested the fate of the Nation.

Freedom or slavery of the peoples of the world is the burning issue today. And, upon that issue rests the fate of the world.

While there is no similarity between the protagonists of 1861 and 1953, yet the principles involved are identical.

Those principles are the freedom or slavery of mankind, whether the victims be groups or nations, whether they be peoples of the white, black, or yellow races.

When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated in 1861 as the 16th President of the United States, he faced the dire threat of a divided Nation.

When Dwight D. Eisenhower was inaugurated last month as the 34th President of the United States, he faced the Communist threat of a divided world.

Freedom is still the great cause for which we are fighting in 1953—freedom from the Communist slave system seeking to dominate all nations.

Today, we are fighting in Korea against Soviet tyranny, that has forced slavery upon more than 800,000,000 peoples in other nations.

At this very moment our Armed Forces stand guard against it in Western Europe.

As a Nation of free people, we are supporting the United Nations against it in the Middle East, in Asia, and at many other points around the globe.

Just as Abraham Lincoln admonished the Nation to be vigilant, more than a century ago, President Eisenhower likewise warns us against national apathy and fear.

He said, "We must be ready to dare all for our country, for history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must be willing, individually and as a Nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us."

When Lincoln was at the Nation's helm—the great issue of the day was preservation of the Union.

History tells us that it was a conflict over principles that threatened to undermine the pillars of our Government.

Lincoln arose to the occasion and resolved these burning issues the "Lincoln way" with the result that he left us a Nation indivisible with liberty and justice to all.

Today, even though 92 years have passed since our first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln entered the White House, yet the issues that confront President Eisenhower are identical in many ways, with many of them striking at the very foundation of our form of government.

Your country and my country, the best place on earth, has been undermined the past 20 years by forces within our midst.

These forces have been in control of our National Government for 20 years, and knowingly or unknowingly, attempted to surrender the liberties of the American people by creating an all-powerful Government.

These forces sought to control the lives and the daily activities of our citizenry.

Before the advent of the New Deal-Fair Deal, the American people had a choice between two great political parties whose philosophy of government differed, yet neither party challenged the Constitution of the United States.

As I said in the early part of these remarks, the American people last November 4, by their ballots, revealed in unmistakable language, that they had enough of the New Deal-Fair Deal philosophy.

On November 4 they satisfied their desire for new leadership that would return this Nation to the principles of government enunciated by the immortal Lincoln which preserved this Republic as a Nation of freemen.

Ladies and gentlemen, Dwight D. Eisenhower has answered the clarion call. He has taken the oath of office as President of the United States.

The inaugural parade is a fond memory.

With the new President's state of the Union message before us, we have a clear concept of the magnitude of the task that confronts our 34th President and the Republican Party in restoring a sane and sensible form of government.

The importance of the election of Abraham Lincoln 92 years ago was paralleled by the situation that faced the American people in 1952 when they selected Dwight D. Eisenhower as President of the United States.

If Abraham Lincoln had failed to win the presidential election 92 years ago, only a divine providence knows the fate that awaited the future of this Republic.

In like manner, the defeat of Dwight D. Eisenhower last November could have meant a continuation of 4 more years of the so-called Fair Deal philosophy of government.

Such a philosophy embodied socialistic schemes repugnant to the American concept of government.

With President Eisenhower in the White House and the November victory a cherished possession of the Republican Party, it is time to indulge in some sober and down-to-earth thinking.

With that thought in mind, we should study the election results of last fall as they pertain to the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

A study of the 1952 election results reveals that Republican congressional candidates last November ran over 5,000,000 votes behind the 33,000,000 ballots cast for President Eisenhower.

In plain words, ladies and gentlemen, over 5,000,000 voters who favored President Eisenhower, did not even bother to vote for Republican congressional candidates.

The result is that we control the House of Representatives by the slim margin of only 10 Republican Congressmen. Our party controls in the United States Senate by only one Republican United States Senator.

This means, that if four Republican Members of the House die, retire, or resign, and are not succeeded by Republicans, we would lose control of the House.

Likewise, the death or resignation of a Republican United States Senator could cause the Republican Party to lose control of the United States Senate, literally overnight.

Let me be brutally frank in warning you that if we lose control of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the hands of President Eisenhower will be tied behind his back and our victory of last November will be turned into a dismal defeat.

Without a Republican Congress to support him, President Eisenhower's efforts to rescue this Nation from its plight of being subjected to 20 years of creeping socialism, waste, and corruption, are doomed to failure.

I know that many of you have not forgotten what a Democratic Congress did to President Herbert Hoover. In a few blunt words, it crucified him.

Possibly, I am being regarded by many of you as being too pessimistic on this joyous occasion.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I have only given you half of the real picture concerning the problems that confront the Republican Party.

Van Zandt, James E

Do you realize that the next year everyone of the 435 Members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the 96 Members of the United States Senate are up for reelection?

History tells us that on only one occasion within the last 50 years, has the party in power—and we are the party in power at this time—gained seats in either the Senate or House of Representatives during the so-called "off year" election.

To the contrary, the minority party—which is now the Democratic Party—has always gained additional seats in Congress.

The only exception to the loss of congressional seats by the party in power occurred in 1934, during the early days of the New Deal regime.

This simply means that even though we are fortunate enough to retain control of Congress through next year—the acid test will be at the polls during the congressional elections in 1954.

Mark you, the net loss of a half dozen Republican seats in the House of Representatives and one Republican Senate seat, will be sufficient to give the Democrats control of Congress. I hope that all of you understand the disastrous effects such an event would have on President Eisenhower's program.

There is no use of dwelling in a fool's paradise, because our control of Congress is far from secure.

The question is, "What can we do about this situation?"

In the first place, for the past 20 years we have constantly criticized the New Deal-Fair Deal and to such an extent that we have become past masters in the art of criticism. To use an old expression, "Now the shoe is on the other foot" and it's purely a case of performance or empty promises.

In the second place, now that our team is carrying the ball, President Eisenhower and the Republican-controlled Congress are expected by the American people to (a) bring the Korean war to a successful conclusion; (b) build up the Nation's defense to discourage would-be aggressors; (c) help make our allies militarily and economically strong; (d) cut spending and reduce taxes, and at the same time, restore efficiency and economy in operating the affairs of Government.

In a few words, this is a large order even for a miracle man—and President Eisenhower does not pretend to be one.

To aid President Eisenhower in his monumental task, it is incumbent upon all of us to rededicate ourselves to the Republican principles enunciated by Abraham Lincoln.

We should pledge to President Eisenhower and Congress, our militant and undivided support of their effort to bring order out of chaos.

Let us resolve on this 144th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, to stop carping criticism and to unite our efforts under the banner of the Republican Party.

To spend more time and effort in building support for the Eisenhower administration and the Republican-controlled Congress.

To begin at the precinct level to educate voters on the philosophy of the Republican Party.

To elect to public office, Republicans in whom the voters have absolute confidence and respect.

In short, let us become active members of the Eisenhower team by helping him to redeem his pledge of honest Government to the American people.

Let us keep in mind that pledge which he repeated in his state of the Union message when he said, "Our people have demanded nothing less than good and efficient government. They shall get nothing less."

These words of President Eisenhower were spoken in a true Lincoln manner. They reveal his sincere desire to preserve representative government which has always been a cardinal principle of the Republican Party.

Ladies and gentlemen, make no mistake about it—the Republican Party is merely on probation.

Next year we shall be required to give our first report to the American people in the congressional elections.

If we lose the confidence of the American people, not only will our party be on the road to oblivion—but the future of this great Republic and the American way of life will be at stake.

This could be the last and only chance of the Republican Party to provide the leadership needed to save America. "Please God, may we prove worthy of the task," should be our fervent prayer.

With this great challenge confronting the Republican Party, it behooves all of us to accept willingly, our obligations as a member of Abraham Lincoln's party.

We must make certain as Abraham Lincoln so ably stated in his famous Gettysburg Address, "That this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Conditions in Lead-Zinc Mining Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. DAWSON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 16, 1953

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the lead-zinc mining industry finds itself on the brink of disaster unless past Government policies are revised to meet current conditions. Dumping of foreign lead and zinc on the American market has forced the price of these metals far below the American costs of production.

A most concise and informative statement of the cause of this decline has been presented by a constituent of mine.

Under leave to extend my remarks heretofore granted, I am inserting in the RECORD the following letter from Miles P. Romney, manager, Utah Mining Association, under date of February 5, 1953:

UTAH MINING ASSOCIATION,
Salt Lake City, Utah, February 5, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DAWSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DAWSON: In reviewing President Eisenhower's state of the Union message, I note some interesting comments under his discussion of foreign policy. Specifically, he speaks of help to Europe including—and I quote fully from the text—

"Here [Europe] and elsewhere we can hope that our friends will take the initiative in creating broader markets and more dependable currencies, to allow greater exchange of goods and services among themselves.

"Action along these lines can create an economic environment that will invite vital help from us.

"This help includes:

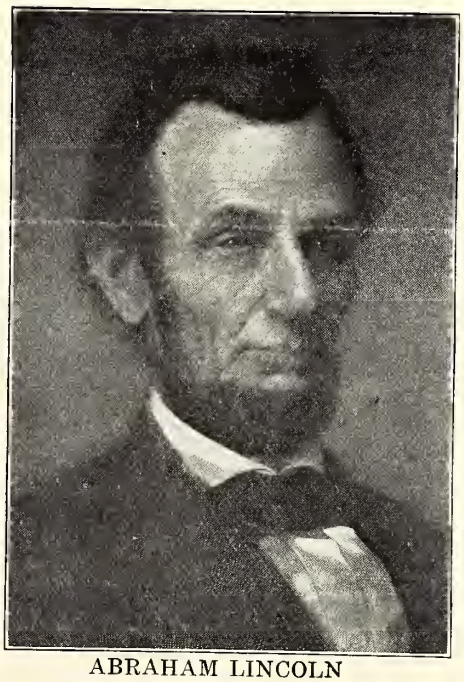
"First. Revising our customs regulations to remove procedural obstacles to profitable trade. I further recommend that the Congress take the reciprocal trade agreements under immediate study and extend it by appropriate legislation. This objective must not ignore legitimate safeguarding of domestic industries, agriculture, and labor standards. In all executive study and recommendations on this problem, labor and management and farmers alike will be earnestly consulted."

Vedder, Harry Harry Vedder

Feb. 1922.

LINCOLN

By
Harry E. Vedder, D. C., Ph. C.
Author and Professor
of Chiropractic Physiology



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THIS man lived among us only a short span of years, yet his influence will go marching down the ages long after you and I have become mere memories. In his eyes was a look of infinite tenderness, and in his great heart a prayer for all the world. Simple, intensely human, yet with the fire of genius in his brain, he took the shattered remnants of a nation and moulded them into a masterpiece. As a typical American, as the greatest statesman this country has ever known, he so lived as to endear himself to millions of his fellowmen and millions yet unborn. His famous emancipation proclamation freed countless human beings and laid the foundation of a higher civilization than had before been possible.

There has recently appeared upon the stage of life another great emancipator. Not a political emancipator, but one that places health at the disposal of millions now suffering from sickness which has made them almost hopeless of ever regaining their health. Chiropractic occupies that enviable position. It is being offered to one hundred and ten million people in the United States alone, by fourteen thousand Chiropractors. These men and women stand ready to answer the call of suffering humanity wherever and however that call may come.

There is a Chiropractor serving your community. He knows that he has the means of restoring your health, for he has diligently applied himself in learning the science. He is sending you this little message that you may know, as he does, the possibilities at his command. When you have tried many other methods, when you have come almost to believe that health is not for you, do not surrender hope. See your Chiropractor and permit him to prove to you that Chiropractic is in reality the great, modern emancipator of suffering humanity.

Versteeg, Dr. John M.

SERMON ON LINCOLN

By REV. DR. JOHN M. VERSTEEG
Minster of Roseville M. E. Church

At the morning worship in Roseville Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday Rev. Dr. John M. Versteeg, the minister officiating at the Holy Communion, spoke briefly of Washington, our first President, and more intimately of Lincoln, who died before his time at the hand of a cruel assassin. The minister said in part:

"This is an age when many would rather act smart than right. The stronger a convention, the more eager they are to break it; the deeper the conviction, the more they cry out against it. They will do anything, provided only it goes against the past. So it comes that in our day the noblest of lives have been subjected to innuendos. But they are reaping small harvest in reward of their toil. The greatness of the great appears more firmly established than it has ever been in the past.

"Comparisons, more often than not, are odious. A deal of worthless talk has gone the rounds in which those two tall Americans, Washington and Lincoln, were contrasted. Each had his weaknesses—but why delay upon these?—and each had his strength. This it is that makes them worthy of remembrance. It is given few men to stand at the center of a century and direct the traffic at the crossroads of history. This experience came to the man who fathered our country and also to the man who, at so great a cost, kept inviolate the union we love. Henry Van Dyke happily hit on the truth when he said: 'One of these men was great enough to refuse a crown, the other to accept a cross; for his country's sake.' For this they are both to be honored; and it ill behooves us to pit one against the other, to see which of the two deserves the larger mede of praise.

"It ought not to militate against the praise justly due Washington, if we say that Lincoln most appeals to most of us. Washington lived at a large economic remove from us. He was the Henry Ford of his day. Lincoln was reared in poverty, and felt the pinch of want a great portion of his days. His experience resembles ours more; we feel we are closer to him. Washington enjoyed cultural and social privileges denied Lincoln and the most of us; it can scarcely be deemed strange, then, that we should have for Lincoln more of a fellow-feeling. This judicial attitude, bordering on austerity, which characterized Washington, few of us share. Most of us treasure human qualities above the intellectual. We respect Washington; but with Lincoln we go further; we almost reverence him. He strikes so responsive a chord in our hearts. He was so like most of us.

"And yet, how unlike he was! When we try to attain to his spirit, we become aware of that. There was a greatness in him that shames our littleness. Regard a few of the items that lift this man of destiny so high above us:

"1. He was a long time getting ready for a great task! John Drinkwater, in some significant lines, put his fingers on the pulse of one of the outstanding advantages of Abraham Lincoln:

'. . . . From fifty fameless years
In quiet Illinois was sent
A word that still the Atlantic hears,
And Lincoln was the lord of this
event.'

"Fifty fameless years! Of course, that is poetic license. He did achieve local fame, and considerable reknown as a speaker and debater. He did collect what, for those days, were huge lawyer's fees. But, compared to the greater glory that was to be revealed in him, those years were fameless. They were but an earnest of the service that was to be his. Now, what we do well to remember is that he really needed a long preparation to accomplish what he did. All the manifold changes in perspective, the quieter viewpoints, the deeper understandings, were needed that he might at last be able to judge a right between contrary philosophies of human worth and statecraft. More than once proposals were made, back in those dark days, that the poor whites had better be placed in slavery than cause labor disturbances. More than once plausible theories were advanced by which it was made to appear that the union of right should be severed, or that slavery should be tolerated on territory where that black crime so far had been outlawed. Between intrigues and compromises, sophistries and subtleties, Lincoln had to steer a straight path—and did, by virtue of years of education in understanding. Most of us are in too much of a hurry. We want to attain the heights of the great by sudden flight. We are not content to be inconspicuous for decades, with a confidence that some time, all that we now suffer and endure shall be turned into capital for the markets of mankind.

"2. Mention has already been made to another fact we had best emphasize when we are seeking to account for the greatness of Abraham Lincoln. He was perfected through suffering. This was originally said of the Saviour, but may also be said of most of those who have brought leading and light to the race. He came into a heritage of suffering — did Lincoln. Sandburg draws the portrait of his mother. 'She knew . . . so much of what she believed was yonder—always yonder. Every day came scrubbing, washing, patching, fixing. There was so little time to think or sing about the glory she believed in. It was always yonder . . .' What a life she led out there in the wilderness. She was only a young woman when she passed into the beyond, where her dreaming could be greater, but not truer, than here. And for all those gaunt years in a country then desolate and largely unexplored, young Lincoln knew what it meant to suffer. He drank the cup to the dregs when Ann Ruttledge died. That aged him outwardly, but seasoned him inwardly. He began to be much of a man, when Ann Ruttledge went out, and he knew not wither, but knew only that he hoped. So one might go through the years of his pilgrimage, and recite instance upon instance when he met up with suffering. Our imagination fails us when we try to fathom the feelings of a man made sensitive by years of heartache, knowing that the young men of his land were fighting and suffering and dying each day, and more young men were being called to fill the gaps the dead made that Father Abraham's cause might triumph. And the going of his laddie—how that wrung his heart! Lincoln was the man he was because the pain of his heart was put to the gain of his soul.

"3. And Lincoln, at long last, became big enough to walk alone! Loneliness is always the penalty of greatness. He had become inured to loneliness—chopping trees and splitting rails, with no one about to speak to. He had learned to keep his counsel, and to go into executive sessions with himself. But in most of these instances, he walked alone because he wished to; time came when he walked alone because he had to. No one was minded to accompany him in the ventures of suffering and sacrifice he undertook. 'He went the way of dominion in pitiful, high-hearted fashion.' And yet in his loneliness, there pressed in upon him surpassingly the presence of an Unseen One. God came to 'people his solitudes.' He found the compensations that come from being alone with God. We chafe at our crosses, and have not the spirit to do the unpopular thing. Lincoln rises like a Matterhorn above the common ranges of our kind because he did not follow the crowd, but having had his vision, followed hard after it."

The Locomotive Engineers Journal

February, 1923.

LINCOLN, LEADER OF HUMANITY

By B. V. VLADECK, Manager, Jewish Daily Forward of New York City

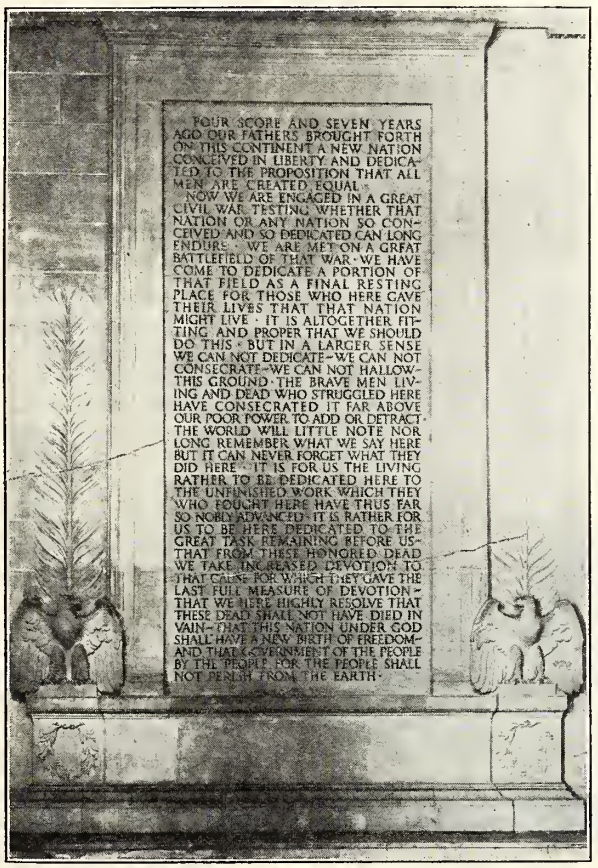
ONE of my first and most memorable lessons in Americanization was Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. When I read and reread it and learned it by heart, struck by its noble clearness and sweeping faith in America, I felt as if the whole past of this country had been lit up by a row of warm and beautiful lights; as if some unknown friend had taken me by the hand on a dark uncertain road, saying gently: "Don't doubt and don't despair. This country has a soul and a purpose and if you so wish, you may love it without regrets."

Through the gateway of that wonderful speech I was led into the holiest shrine America has built—the shrine of Abraham Lincoln, man and leader of men.

History after all is nothing but the same sterile field, furrowed over and over again by the slow plow of time in the hope of newer and better harvests. And when once in a long while a personality arises that is full of the fragrance and hidden juices of the soil, a personality aware of and sympathetic with the experiences of the human race, we are all rejuvenated and proud of being men. Any one who knows Lincoln cannot help but feel that here at last is one who justifies all the trials and hazards of being human.

If Lincoln had been a saint or a hero our hearts would not be moved so deeply. Their halos keep us out of their inner light, and their inheritance is nothing but rules of reason or stern commands of conduct. Lincoln did neither teach nor command. He shone with the warm glow of life, with the tragedy of conscious existence, with the sad smile of a universal father, penetrating into the souls of his own and following generations, as a beautiful sunset on the prairies of Illinois penetrates into the soul of the sensitive unhurrying wayfarer. He is as dear to us for his virtues as he is adorable for his shortcomings; he is as inspiring by his accomplishments as he is significant by his failures. With all his attributes of a provincial, with all the rudeness of his education, with all the limitations of his social circle, he was such a huge piece of humanity, such an overwhelming influence!

One reads his speeches and sayings, his letters and state compositions, his jokes and meditations and one sees how behind all these there worked a powerful, busy engine, the engine of a brain that wished to find order and justice in the dirty, colossal heap of human affairs. It does not matter whether he always found the right solution to the tortuous problems of his day; it does not matter whether he always succeeded. What does matter is that he allowed his heart and brain to become the battlefield of historical questions, and by that he became the expression of a whole nation in times of stress. His truth was not a ball of fire threateningly fixed on the horizon. It was rather an elusive creature swayed to and fro by the tide of events. At banquets one often hears people praised as "practical idealists." This phrase has become so stale that one must apologize before applying it to Lincoln. But if there is anything besides his purely human qualities that make Lincoln the outstanding American, it is his practical idealism—a conservative revolutionist, a pious iconoclast, a timid but firm destructor of old worlds. One admires William Lloyd Garrison, one is overwhelmed by John Brown, one is enthused by Wendell Phillips, but God give us the courage to follow Abraham Lincoln. For social order is deep rooted and reenforced by a million props. The man who attempts to break it down by sheer power of will, by mere strength of dogma may be magnificent and inspiring, he may call forth our deepest admiration and awe, but he will not break the old order. One must be cunning and patient, slow and persevering, adaptable and easy. One must know how to go around obstacles without arousing the suspicion of the foe, how to start digging in the dark without trumpets and flowing banners. Let the poets sing of the man who dares—our gratitude will go to the man who works.



Underwood & Underwood.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS
An Imperishable Interpretation of American Democracy

Lincoln who paid the supreme price for his devotion to the Union and his hatred of slavery was also the man who did most damage to the slave holders. Just as organized labor of today, even if conservative, is more dangerous for the capitalists than the threats and curses of the Communists, so was Lincoln more dangerous to the slave holders than the whole Abolition movement. He neither swore at them nor threatened them, but he slowly and surely organized a powerful force against them. It was very easy in his day to be slave driver or Abolitionist. It is always easy to be a prophet—to rest on a bed of negation and noble hatred, but it is hard to be a Lincoln—to be called opportunist and compromiser and at the same time to be organizing a real force against the established institution of slavery. To be a Bolshevik in the United States of today is much easier than to be a labor leader with a purpose uniting and educating the labor movement through the slow grind of its daily fight, through the petty conflicts of its daily experience. It is possible that slavery would not have existed much longer, even without the Civil War; but I cannot see how slavery could have been abolished under any circumstances without a Lincoln leading in the labor of emancipation.

V

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TRIBUTES